

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO. EL563155736US

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PATENT

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## MULTICAST ENABLED WEB CONTENT DISTRIBUTION

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### CROSS\_REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

10 This application generally relates to the teachings of U.S. Patent Application No. 6,453,312, 09/240,546, entitled "Reliable Multicast For Small Groups" filed on January 29, 1999, and of U.S. Patent Application No. 6,502,140, 09/240,549, entitled "Multicast Support For Small Groups", filed on January 29, 1999, and of U.S. Patent Application No. 6,625,773, 09/329,101, 15 entitled "System For Multicast Communications In Packet Switched Networks" filed on June 9, 1999, which are all assigned to the same assignee as this application and the collective teachings of which are herein incorporated by reference.

## 20 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

25 The invention generally relates to improvements in web based communication, and more particularly, the invention relates to an improved method and apparatus for distribution of web content.

2. The Prior Art

The World Wide Web (WWW) has become an important means of communication. In the use of the World Wide Web, the scaling of the delivery of web content to large numbers of users has become an important problem. In particular, content distribution networks such as those of Akamai scale the delivery of web content through the use of "secondary" web servers or "web caches" that are deployed throughout the Internet. A user request is directed to one of the secondary web servers that is "close" to the user. This allows a web site on the Internet to support large numbers of users and minimizes response times and network bandwidth requirements since much of the content is delivered from a secondary web server that is close to the user. Since the content that is delivered from a secondary web server needs to be correct and up-to-date, up-to-date content needs to be delivered to the secondary servers by some means. Today, this is typically done via TCP/IP and a TCP connection is used to copy content from the primary web server to a secondary web server.

FIG. 1 illustrates a prior art system of web content distribution (100) in which a separate copy of the content is sent to each of the secondary web servers. The web content distribution system as shown in FIG. 1 comprises a plurality of client machines (102, 110a to 110x) comprising personal computers, DOS machines, WINDOWS machines, Macintosh machines, Linux machines and dumb terminals. Also, the prior art web content distribution system of FIG. 1 further comprises a plurality of servers (104, 108a to 108n) and a plurality of routers (106a to 106f).

A web content object (114) is composed on a client computer (102) and transferred to a primary web server (104). Then from the web server (104), the web content object (114) is copied to secondary web servers (108a to 108n). Alternatively, the web content object (114) might be copied directly from client computer (102) to the secondary web servers (108a to 108n).

FIG. 2 illustrates a prior art functional sequence (200) of a web content distribution system. First, a web content object (114) is created (202) at a client machine (102). Then the web content object (114) is copied to each secondary server

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(204). Alternatively, the web content object might be copied from a primary web server to each of the secondary servers.

Today, content distribution service providers like Akamai, use TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) to push content out to the web caches. Using TCP means that the same web content is repeatedly pushed out from the source for each web cache.

Since the distribution of web content to web caches consumes a significant amount of bandwidth and since the bandwidth consumed is expected to increase as web content incorporates more video clips and other high-bandwidth components, there is a need for a mechanism that can more efficiently deliver content to secondary web servers or web caches. A more efficient content delivery system can reduce network bandwidth costs and allow a network to support more content, more users and more applications.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

A method for distributing a web content object efficiently across a network. The method on a source machine, which can be a client computer or a primary web server includes the transmission of a web content object via a reliable multicast mechanism. Also, the method further includes sending a single copy of the web content object across the network via intermediate nodes to a list of destinations using a reliable multicast technique. Also, the invention includes, on an intermediate node, receiving a multicast packet and replicating the packet and forwarding one or more copies in the direction of the various destinations.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

The subject matter which is regarded as the invention is particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed in the claims at the conclusion of the specification. The foregoing and other aspects, features, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

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FIG. 1 illustrates a prior art system of web content object distribution in which separate transmissions are used to copy a web content object to a set of secondary web servers.

FIG. 2 illustrates a prior art functional sequence of a web content distribution system.

FIG. 3 illustrates a web content distribution system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4a illustrates an exemplary functional sequence of a web content distribution application program in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4b illustrates an exemplary functional sequence of a reliable multicast software according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4c illustrates an exemplary operational sequence for intermediate nodes in a web content distribution system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary distribution of web content using a web content distribution system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

It is important to note that these embodiments are only examples of the many advantageous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements made in the specification of the present application do not necessarily limit any of the various claimed inventions. Moreover, some statements may apply to some inventive features but not to others. In general, unless otherwise indicated, singular elements may be in the plural and vice versa with no loss of generality.

In the drawing like numerals refer to like parts through several views.

**Exemplary Embodiment Multicast Enabled Web Content Distribution**

FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary web content distribution system (300) according

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to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The web content distribution system as shown in FIG. 3 comprises a plurality of client machines (102, 110a to 110x) comprising personal computers, DOS machines, WINDOWS machines, Macintosh machines, Linux machines, dumb terminals, cellular telephones, PDA's, and other terminal devices. Client machines (102, 110a to 110x) may also be referred to herein as client computers or as information processing units.

An information processing unit (102, 110a to 110x), according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, comprises a reception unit for receiving a web content object and a transmission unit for transmitting a copy of the web content object into a network. A reception unit, according to one preferred embodiment of an information processing unit, may comprise a user interface for receiving a web content object composed by a user. Alternatively, the reception unit may comprise other types of interfaces for receiving and for storing a web content object, or a collection of packets representing a web content object, destined for transmission as a web content object in the web content distribution system (300). The transmission unit may comprise, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, at least one of a modem, a network interface, a transceiver, a wireless transceiver, and other interfacing hardware and software.

Also, the improved web content distribution system of FIG. 3 further comprises a plurality of servers (104, 108a to 108n) and a plurality of routers (106a to 106f). Servers (104, 108a to 108n) and routers (106a to 106f) may also be referred to herein as intermediate nodes of the web content distribution system (300). An intermediate node, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, comprises a reception unit that includes a network interface for receiving and for storing a web content object, or packets representing a web content object, destined for transmission as a web content object in the web content distribution system (300). The intermediate node typically includes a processor operating according to software programs and memory

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coupled to the processor for storing information accessible by the processor. The processor utilizes software programs in the memory for determining whether to forward received web content information to other nodes in the network. The processor receives web content information, such as packets, and stores this web content information in the memory. After determining a "next hop" for this web content information, the processor forwards a copy of the web content information, e.g., packets, to another node in the network. Additionally, according to an alternative preferred embodiment, the processor acknowledges ACK and/or NAK signals and retransmits packets as may be necessary to forward a web content object, e.g., one or more packets, to another node in the network. Also, for reception of web content object information, e.g., one or more packets, the processor utilizes ACK and/or NAK signals to communicate with another node in the network, such as to coordinate retransmission of packets in the network.

A web content object (114) is typically composed on a client computer (102) and transferred to a primary web server (104). From the primary web server (104) it is copied to secondary web servers (108a to 108n) via a reliable multicast mechanism, such as the Reliable Small Group Multicast (Reliable SGM) protocol such as described in Patent Application No. 09/329,101, filed on June 9, 1999. Alternatively, the web content object might be copied directly from client computer (102) to the secondary web servers (108a to 108n), preferably using a reliable multicast mechanism, such as the Reliable SGM protocol such as described in Application No. 09/329,101. In either exemplary case, the source of the multicast transmission (which can be the client machine (102) or the primary web server (104) sends a single stream of packets to transmit the web content to the secondary web servers (108a to 108n) using a reliable multicast mechanism. In either case, the source of the multicast packets sends a single stream of packets which are replicated at intermediate nodes acting as multicast routers so that an appropriate stream of packets reaches each of the desired secondary web servers (108a to 108n). For example in FIG. 3, intermediate node (106c) receives one

or more packets from (106b) and forwards copies of the packet or packets on to (108a) and (108b). The intermediate nodes that are acting as multicast routers preferably use SGM protocol as described in Patent Application No. 09/329,101, filed on June 9, 1999, or another multicast mechanism. The intermediate nodes that are acting as multicast routers, according to a preferred embodiment could be IP routers or servers or other nodes that have been augmented with appropriate multicast functionality. Once the web content is available on the secondary web servers (or web caches), it can be returned to client computers (110a to 110x) directly from those secondary web servers (or web caches) as in existing content distribution systems. Since at most one copy of the web content (and at most one copy of any portion of the web content) traverses any link in the network, the web content distribution system of FIG. 3 will be more efficient in terms of network bandwidth than existing web content distribution systems such as shown in FIG. 1.

#### Web Content Application Program Functionality

FIG. 4a illustrates an operational sequence (400a) of a web content objects application program according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. First, a web content object (114) is created (402a) and then the web content object (114) is distributed (404a) using a reliable multicast mechanism. As mentioned above, the reliable multicast mechanism, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, utilizes the Reliable SGM mechanism as described in Patent Application No. 09/329,101, filed on June 9, 1999, or using another mechanism for reliable multicast. Also as discussed above, the source of the multicast transmission can be, for example, a client computer (102) or a web server (104).

#### Reliable Multicast Software Functionality

FIG. 4b illustrates a functional sequence (400b) of a reliable multicast software package according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. This reliable multicast software package might reside on a client computer (102) or on a server

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(104). First a determination is made as whether there are more characters (i.e., more of a web content object) to be transmitted (402b). If there are no more characters (i.e., more web content object) to be transmitted then the process ends. However, if there are more characters (i.e., more web content object) to be transmitted then the process sends a multicast packet to the destinations (404b). The reliable multicast software might also, in certain alternative embodiments, process acknowledgment packets or ACKs and/or negative acknowledgments or NAKs and perform re-transmissions as described as described in Application No. 09/329,101. In other embodiments the ACKs and/or NAKs and re-transmissions might be handled by intermediate nodes such as routers. As mentioned above a variety of different reliable multicast schemes are possible. Error detection and correction protocols may also be used as is well known in the art. For specific implementations, the particular choice of a reliable multicast mechanism and the particular choices for error detection and correction protocols should be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the discussion above.

Intermediate Node Multicast Functionality

FIG. 4c illustrates a functional sequence (400c) of multicast software as practiced by the invention on intermediate nodes utilizing the reliable SGM mechanism according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. First, when a packet is received, for example, destinations are partitioned (402c) based on the next node that a packet should be forwarded to for delivering to each destination. This next node is also known as a "next hop" that the packet should be forwarded to for delivering to each destination. According to a preferred embodiment, a "next hop" comprises a node, which can be an intermediate node or a destination node, to which a packet should be transmitted in a multicast transmission. Then, an appropriate multicast packet is sent (404c) to each of these "next hops", preferably as described in Application No. 09/329,101. As mentioned above, the intermediate node multicast routing capability can be implemented on IP routers, servers or other nodes.



Web Content Object

FIG. 5 illustrates the distribution of a web content object (500) using a web content distribution system (300) as shown in FIG. 3. The exemplary web content object (500) of FIG. 5 includes audio and video graphics that are not shown in FIG. 5.

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Conclusion

Multicast-enabled web content distribution preferably uses a reliable multicast scheme, such as Reliable Small Group Multicast or other reliable multicast scheme to improve efficiencies in the distribution of web content. Multicast-enabled web content distribution can be used to reduce the cost of network bandwidth in the Internet or in an enterprise network or to increase the usefulness of the existing bandwidth in a network by making it possible to support more users or more applications in a given amount of network bandwidth.

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Discussion of Hardware and Software Implementation Options

The present invention, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art could be produced in hardware or software, or in a combination of hardware and software. The system, or method, according to the inventive principles as disclosed in connection with the preferred embodiment, may be produced in a single computer system having separate elements or means for performing the individual functions or steps described or claimed or one or more elements or means combining the performance of any of the functions or steps disclosed or claimed, or may be arranged in a distributed computer system, interconnected by any suitable means as would be known by one of ordinary skill in art.

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According to the inventive principles as disclosed in connection with the preferred embodiment, the invention and the inventive principles are not limited to any particular kind of computer system but may be used with any general purpose computer, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art, arranged to perform the functions described and the method steps described. The operations of such a computer, as described

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above, may be according to a computer program contained on a medium for use in the operation or control of the computer, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The computer medium which may be used to hold or contain the computer program product, may be a fixture of the computer such as an embedded memory or may be a transportable medium such as a disk, as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

The invention is not limited to any particular computer program or logic or language, or instruction but may be practiced with any such suitable program, logic or language, or instructions as would be known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Without limiting the principles of the disclosed invention any such computing system can include, inter alia, at least a computer readable medium allowing a computer to read data, instructions, messages or message packets, and other computer readable information from the computer readable medium. The computer readable medium may include non-volatile memory, such as ROM, Flash memory, floppy disk, Disk drive memory, CD-ROM, and other permanent storage. Additionally, a computer readable medium may include, for example, volatile storage such as RAM, buffers, cache memory, and network circuits.

Furthermore, the computer readable medium may include computer readable information in a transitory state medium such as a network link and/or a network interface, including a wired network or a wireless network, that allow a computer to read such computer readable information.

Although specific embodiments of the invention have been disclosed, those having ordinary skill in the art will understand that changes can be made to the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The scope of the invention is not to be restricted, therefore, to the specific embodiments, and it is intended that the appended claims cover any and all such applications, modifications, and embodiments within the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is: